

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1821.

No. 49.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 1, 1821.

A. George Allen, 2  
Dolphin Armistead,  
Mrs. Mary B. Ashe,  
Cullen Andrus,  
Frederick I. Avery,  
Pauli Ashe.

B. Sarah Hall, 4  
Thomas Brown,  
General Bird,  
Reuben Bachlor,  
Richard Breeze,  
John H. Burgum,  
John H. Blunt,  
Thomas Bacon,  
Daniel Barnett.

C. Archibald Cameron,  
Miss Jane Cade,  
William Clark,  
James Child,  
S. & W. G. Cochran,  
Samuel Child,  
Cullen Clark,  
Joshua B. Clark,  
Thomas Couch,  
J. Cowan,  
Mrs. Mary Campbell,  
James Clancy,  
Harden Couch,  
James Craig,  
Thomas Christian,  
Stephen Clark,  
Edward Cook,  
John Campbell.

D. James Hemming,  
James O. Daniel,  
Mary Dickie,  
Benjamin Durang,  
John Dennis,  
William Daniel,  
David W. Dickerson, 2  
David Dett.

E. Jacob Ephian,  
A. Falkner,  
John Forest.

F. Alexander Gattis, 2  
James Grady,  
William A. Grayham, 2  
James Gattis.

G. Thomas Holloway,  
John H. Hill,  
James M. Hill,  
Robert Hastings,  
William Hicks,  
Elizabeth T. Harries,  
Robert Harries,  
Sterling Harries,  
George Hooper,  
Miss Mary C. Heming.

H. William Jordan,  
Catherine Jackson.

I. Jeremiah King, 2  
John Kerall.

J. James Lapslie,  
Jacob Lemous.

K. R. L. Cook, P. M.

L. Jan. 9.

M. Jan. 9.

N. Jan. 9.

O. Jan. 9.

P. Jan. 9.

Q. Jan. 9.

R. Jan. 9.

S. Jan. 9.

T. Jan. 9.

U. Jan. 9.

V. Jan. 9.

W. Jan. 9.

X. Jan. 9.

Y. Jan. 9.

Z. Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

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Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

Jan. 9.

## Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity,

For sale by

William Norwood.

Jan. 9.

## FOR HIRE,

Until the 28th day of December next,

A likely young Negro Fellow.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

Thomas Clancy.

Jan. 9.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors, of the last

Will and Testament of major James

Lapslie, deceased, will proceed to sell all the

perishable part of the estate of the said James

Lapslie, deceased, on a credit of 12 months,

at his late dwelling house, in the county of

Orange, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat,

Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Plantation Tools, &c.

At the same time also, the land will be

rented and the negroes hired. The sale will

commence on the 25th inst. and continue un-

til the whole is sold. Bond and security will

be required from the purchasers.

Thomas Armstrong,

Willid Shaw,

Jan. 8th, 1821.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM

CALIN & SON are solicited to call

and settle their accounts, either by cash or

note. Those who fail to do so must expect

soon to find their accounts in the hands of an

officer for collection.

Wm. Cain & Son.

Jan. 9.

## JUST RECEIVED,

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,

4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Mala-

ga Wine,

2 quarter casks (65 galls.) Old French

Brandy,

1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,

200 lbs. Madder,

50 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,

Cotton Cards,

Cotton Yarn,

Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec. 26.

## Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres

OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a

prime quality. For terms apply

to

Hillsborough, Dec. 26.

A. B. Bruce.

46-47

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of

land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty

Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase

land in this part of the country, is in-

ited. The terms will be accommodating.

For further particulars apply to the prop-

rietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13.

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE

in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for

sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-

eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of

Hillsborough. The attention of such as may

wish to purchase land in this part of the

country is invited; the terms will be accom-

modating. For further particulars apply to the

proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be

resumed on the first Monday of Janu-

ary next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS

D. WATTS his agent to transact busi-

ness for him during his absence to the City

of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8.

## FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfec-

tion their newly discovered economical

HATS, which they can afford at three dollars

and fifty cents, now offer them to the public

to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to

that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing

which is the true Franklin Economical style,

are willing to hazard their future prosperity,

by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3 50 Hats will doubtless

establish the fact in the minds of the citizens

of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for

cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly

entitled to the favorable appellation of Frank-

lin, to whose genius and invention we owe so

much.

They also offer to the public, their Super-

fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality,

and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and

become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers,

Castors, Borsams, youths' and children's Hats,

children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beav-

ers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished

Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions

and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and

sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reason-

able terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attend-

ed to with dispatch.

CAUTION: No hats are the genuine patent

Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold

by us and our agents, and have our stamp in

them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be

too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

## FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the

town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling

house; also a good kitchen, smoke

house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are

all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

## A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-47

## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,

September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash,

executors of James Whitfield, de-

ceased,

vs.

Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Fair-

cett, surviving partners of said

James Whitfield, deceased.

In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this

cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq.

to take and state an account of all the dealings

and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey

and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and

transactions, of each of the said copartners,

for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the pro-

fits or loss gained or sustained by the said

firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud,

concealment, or neglect of said defendant

Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the

books, entries and accounts, papers and vouch-

ers of the said firm, and also the said par-

ties respectively and their witnesses on oath,

and to make report to the next term of this

court. And for as much as it appears to the

court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey

does not now live within the limits of this

state, but hath removed thereout and resides

in distant parts: It is ordered by the court,

that the said commissioner Clancy may pro-

ceed to take and state said accounts, and

make reports, without personal service of the

warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph,

and after giving notice of the time or times of

taking and stating said accounts, by way of

public advertisement in the newspaper called

the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the

term of sixty days, which advertisement shall

be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as

personal service of notice, to all intents and

purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed,

that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said

report, state such special matter as the parties

may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do

hereby appoint the 18th day of January next,

at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to

take into consideration the several matters and

things thereby to me referred, at which time

and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all

others concerned, are hereby notified and re-

quired to appear and produce before me, on

oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts,

and evidences whatever in their or their cus-

tody or power, relative to the matters in ques-

tion in the above cause, at which time and

place I shall proceed to state the said ac-

counts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,

Commissioner appointed by the Court

of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40-2m

## BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office

of the Hillsborough Recorder.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 14.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the

committee of ways and means, to whom

was recommitted the bill further to re-

gulate the entry of merchandise into the

United States from an adjacent territory,

reported the same with sundry amend-

ments, and the bill was committed to a

committee of the whole house.

The house proceeded to the consid-

eration of the motion yesterday submitted



of North Carolina, and Davidson, were appointed the committee of arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Smith, also, it was resolved, that the speaker of the house acquaint the executive of the state of North Carolina, with the vacancy occasioned in the representation from that state by the death of Mr. Slocumb.

Friday, December 22.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce reported a bill to authorize the president of the United States to establish a port of entry for the district of Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Brevard, it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a route for the conveyance of the mail, direct from Wilkesborough, in North Carolina, to Georgetown, in South Carolina, to go by the way of Salisbury, Wadesborough, Sneedsborough, Chatham, and Society Hill.

Mr. Tracy laid upon the table the following resolution, which from its nature, lies on the table one day for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement shewing the number of soldiers recruited for the service of the army of the United States, during the year 1820, indicating the fund out of which the expenses for said recruiting have been paid, and if any unexpended balance of a former appropriation has been used, in what year said appropriation was made.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants.—Mr. Lathrop being called to the chair.

The blank for the term of extension, was filled with two years from the 1st of January, 1821, and the time within which returns may be made, was fixed at four years.

And the bill being further amended, the committee rose and reported the same to the house; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dartington in the chair, on the bill to repeal the act entitled "An Act to lessen the compensation of marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in the cases therein mentioned." Considerable discussion took place on the subject of the bill among the legal gentlemen of the house, which ended in the committee's rising and reporting progress. The committee were then discharged from the further consideration of the bill; and it was recommitted to a select committee.

The house then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The engrossed bill to authorize the president of the United States to establish a port of entry at Sandusky, in Ohio, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Monell submitted for consideration the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to furnish this house with an account of compensation to counsel to assist district attorneys, and judge advocates, in their office for the last eight years, and to whom compensation has been made.

This resolve, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course.

The bill to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants was read a third time, and on motion, recommitted to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house a statement of the number of soldiers of the late army to whom warrants have been issued for military bounty lands; and also the whole number of soldiers who, from the date of their enlistments, and have not received such warrants, will be entitled to receive such bounty; designating, in both cases, the number of double and single bounties.

This resolve also lies on the table one day of course.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Tracy, a few days ago, calling for certain information respecting the recruiting for the army, was taken up and agreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Storrs to adjourn over to Friday, in consequence of the thinness of the number of members present, from the absence of members who have gone to visit their families, &c. After some conversation, this motion was negatived, with the understanding, however, that there was no probability of any business of importance being done this week.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the secretary of war:

Department of War, 22d Dec. 1820.

Sir: In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 1st Dec. 1820, directing that the secretary of war communicate to that house what sums of money have been actually paid to col. James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedi-

tion ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of steamboats, or other incidental charges, and the causes of such detention: whether any difference of opinion existed between the department of war and the said col. James Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their opinion.—I enclose a letter to this department from the quartermaster general, which, with the documents accompanying it, contains the information directed to be communicated. By reference to the report, it will appear, that a difference of opinion existed between the department and the contractor in relation to the charges of the latter; and that, according to the terms of the contract, the points of difference were referred, as was stated in the report of this department to the house of representatives of the 2d of February last. It was in the first instance determined to have the reference at or near St. Louis; and gen. Rector, of that place, was selected, with that view, on the part of the government, and col. Morrison, of Lexington, Kentucky, on that of the contractor; but, on application on the part of the contractor, the place was changed to this city, under the belief that it would be a mutual accommodation, and facilitate the ultimate decision. It thus became necessary to select other persons, and commodore Rodgers was chosen as the referee on the part of the government, and general John Mason, of Georgetown, on that of the contractor; and, with the assent of the parties, the attorney general of the United States was selected as the umpire. The attorney general having declined to act, the arbitrators, in conformity to the terms of the contract, selected Walter Jones, esq. as umpire.

The statement of the amount which has been paid to the contractor, contains not only the amount paid for transportation on the Missouri; but also that on the Mississippi and the Ohio, and comprehends the sums paid to him for transportation performed both in 1819 and 1820. It may be proper to remark, that the expedition (for reasons stated in the report of the 2d of February, already referred to,) not being completed in the summer and fall of 1819, as was expected at the time of forming the contract, the department proposed that the rate of transportation necessary to complete the movement should be fixed, as both the contractor and the government had acquired such a knowledge of the subject as to enable them to determine what ought to be allowed with some degree of certainty, to which the contractor assented; and the rate was fixed at eight cents per lb. to the council bluffs.

The account of the contractor for transportation, particularly for this year, is not finally adjusted; but it is believed when it is, the account will be found to be nearly balanced.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the letter and its accompaniments were ordered to be referred to a select committee. Mr. Cocke, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Overstreet, and Mr. Settle, were appointed by the speaker to be the committee.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a system of field service and police, and a system of martial law for the government of the army of the United States, submitted in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States of the 22d Dec. 1819, which, with its enclosures, was, on motion of Mr. Plumer, referred to the military committee and ordered to be printed.

The secretary of the senate then came in with a message, announcing the death of the honorable James Burrill, junr. a member of that body, and that his funeral would take place from the senate chamber, at half past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Eddy, it was

*Resolved*, unanimously, That this house will attend the funeral of the hon. James Burrill, junr. late a member of the senate from the state of Rhode Island, to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

And, on motion of Mr. Reid, the house adjourned to Thursday next.

Thursday, December 28.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smyth, from the military committee, reported a bill, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, supplementary to his annual report; and also a letter, transmitting the estimates of expenditures for the year ensuing; which documents were referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the offi-

cers of the army a salary, or stated sum of money per year, instead of the pay and emoluments as now allowed by law.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the secretary of state on the expenses attending the execution of the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, made in pursuance of a resolution of this house.

Some conversation took place as to what committee should be referred the examination of this subject. Mr. Mallory proposed a select committee, another gentleman proposed the committee of foreign relations, &c.

In the course of the conversation—

Mr. Cobb said, it was time some inquiry should be made into the subject, for from this report it appeared that the survey of the northern boundary line, under these articles of the treaty, was likely to cost the United States a pretty round sum—having already cost the government, as appeared by this report, only a hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Mallory said his object was to have an investigation of the matter; to see whether the progress of the commission had been proportionate to its expenditure, &c. With that object only in view, it was not material to him what committee the subject was referred to.

Mr. Foot preferred that the subject should be referred to the committee of foreign relations, with which it had an evident connection. He further remarked, that it could not be objected to its going to that committee, that they had before them at present any very important business.

The subject was finally referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Mallory, Lowndes, Cannon, Hendricks, and Lincoln, were appointed a committee accordingly.

Mr. Lowndes submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the notes of no banks by which notes below the amount of 5 dollars are, or may be issued, shall be taken in payment of duties or debts to the government of the United States.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. L. adverted to the viciousness of the currency where notes for dollars and parts of dollars supply the place of specie, as, where such notes are issued, they always will. He spoke also of the efforts made in some of the states, and now making in Virginia, to banish those notes from circulation—efforts which were always vain, so long as such notes were issued by neighboring states, &c. No authority but congress, he contended, was competent to correct the evil in any manner; and, the object of his resolution being for inquiry only, he did not anticipate any sound objection to its adoption.

A short debate took place on this subject, which would have grown into importance had the proposition been in an affirmative instead of an inquisitive shape.

The question was taken on agreeing to Mr. Lowndes' resolution, and decided in the affirmative, 59 votes to 40;

Soon after which, the house adjourned.

Friday, December 29.

Mr. Anderson submitted for consideration the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, at the present session of congress, for the apportionment of the representatives in congress among the several states according to the fourth enumeration of the people of the United States.

Mr. Anderson made a few remarks in favor of his motion. On most subjects, he said, it was certainly desirable to have before you all the facts of the case, before you legislate; on this particular subject, however, he believed congress could legislate best without knowing the fact of the population of the states respectively. On former occasions of this sort, much difficulty had been found in legislating, from the operation of local feelings, naturally producing a desire on the part of the representatives of each state to fix on such a ratio of apportionment as should leave to it the smallest fraction of numbers. The legislating at the present session, before these numbers were known, would, it appeared to him, obviate these difficulties, as the only object of consideration would be, what ratio is of itself the most eligible? If the census of each state was waited for, he feared that the decision of congress would be influenced by very different principles, &c. He was careless about the shape of this enquiry, but feeling anxiety for the object of it, he hoped the resolution would be agreed to.

The resolution, after some debate, was agreed to.

The orders of the day were called over: but many members being absent, and no disposition appearing to call up business—

The house, on motion, adjourned to Tuesday.

**BLANKS**  
of various kinds,  
for sale at this office.

## Supplemental Treasury Report.

Treasury Department,  
21st December, 1820.

Sir—In conformity with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of 1st May, 1820, entitled "an act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war, and navy departments," statements are annexed to the estimates of the public expenditure for the year 1821, which are herewith transmitted, showing—

1. The permanent appropriations, and those for a term of years not yet expired, amounted to 11,381,975 00
2. That, of the sums appropriated for 1820, and previous years, it is estimated that there will remain on the books of the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, 6,907,619-03
3. That there will be, on that day, in the hands of the treasurer, as agent of the war and navy departments, 927,241 29
4. That the whole amount of unexpended balances of appropriations subject to the disposition of the executive government, during the year 1821, is estimated at 7,834,860 32
5. That, of that sum, there will be required to defray the expenses incurred in 1820, or necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, 3,632,659 41
6. And that there will remain unexpended, and not necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, 4,202,200 91

As it is ascertained that the sum of \$ 4,202,200 91, with the exception of \$ 1,860,387 57, which have been deducted from the estimates of the war department for 1821, and which will form a part of the expenditure of that department during the year, will not be required, if that amount should be directed to be carried to the account of the surplus fund, the estimates for the year 1821, and the balance against the treasury on the first day of that year, as presented in this report, will remain to be provided for.

It may be proper to observe, that all sums which will be carried to the account of the surplus fund on the 31st day of this month, are not comprehended in any of the foregoing statements.

Inaccuracies having been discovered in the estimate of the probable expenditure of the year 1821, presented in the annual treasury report of the 1st instant, resulting, principally, from the different manner of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the treasury, war, and navy departments, I avail myself of this occasion to correct those inaccuracies, and to present the amount of the deficiency which will have to be provided for during the ensuing year.

The receipts into the treasury during the year 1820, and the amount remaining in the treasury on the first of January of that year, were estimated in the annual report at 22,336,244 63

The payments from the treasury to the 30th September last, amounted to 16,908,413 80

Which, being deducted from the aggregate amount above stated, leaves for the service of the fourth quarter 5,417,930 83

The payments made in the fourth quarter, and those which are required to complete the service of the year 1820, are as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous, already made, 476,920 05

And to be made, 930,293 51

1,407,213 56

Military department already made, 93,688 90

And to be made, 665,164 61

758,853 51

Naval department already made, 1,446,228 00

And to be made, 1,110,000 00

2,556,228 00

Public debt, payments already made, and to be made, 4,900,000 00

Making the aggregate sum of 9,662,395 07

And leaving a balance against the treasury, on the 1st January 1821, of 4,204,464 24

To avoid complexity, the sums

estimated to be necessary to complete the service of the year 1820, or to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, are, in the above statements, considered a charge upon the treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, although it is probable that a portion of those sums may not be drawn until late in the ensuing year, and possibly a small part not before the year 1822.—In the annual report no sum was charged upon the fourth quarter, but what was understood would be drawn.

The estimate of the receipts into the treasury during the year 1821, presented in the annual report of the treasury, amounts to 16,550,000 00

The estimate of the public expenditure for that year is as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,769,850 04

Civilizing the Indians, and Indian trade, 39,300 00

Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, arrears prior to the 1st January, 1817, and the sum of dollars, 1,860,437 57, which has been deducted from the estimates, and is not included in the above balance against the treasury, 6,798,515 18

Naval department, including the gradual increase of the navy, 3,428,676 81

Public debt, being the amount of principal and interest payable in the year 1821, 5,477,776 76

Amounting together to 17,504,018 79

Which presents an excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, of 954,018 79

Which, added to the balance estimated against the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1821, of 4,204,464 24

Leaves, to be provided for, the sum of 5,158,483 03

But the secretary of the navy has stated, in his letter of the 18th inst. herewith transmitted, that, of the appropriation of \$ 1,000,000, for the gradual increase of the navy, not more than \$ 500,000 will be required in 1821; and the residue being deducted,

Will leave a balance against the treasury of 4,658,483 03

It will be perceived that this balance is less than that presented in the annual report of the treasury, by \$ 2,793,103 74, which amount consists, 1st, of the sum which, it has since been found, will not be wanted for the naval service; 2d, of balances of appropriations, for civil list and miscellaneous objects, which, it appears from subsequent examination, will not be required; 3d, of an excess in the estimate in the charge for the military service, resulting from the different mode of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the different departments; and, 4th, of the balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1820, as agent of the war department, which ought to have been deducted from that charge, as it had already been drawn from the treasury.

In determining the amount of the loan which will be necessary for the service of the year 1821, if that shall be the only mode resorted to for meeting the deficiency, it is proper to state, that, of the sum now in the treasury, there are upwards of 600,000 dollars of special deposits, which cannot be available during the year. The time necessary to transfer the revenue collected in the western states, and those bordering on the gulf of Mexico, beyond what is expended in those states, to the places where it will be expended, may be estimated, upon an average, at six months. One half of the sums collected in those states may, therefore, be considered, through the year, as in a situation not to be applicable to the demands upon the treasury; as it will be in transitu between the places of collection and those of expenditure. If this amount be stated at 600,000 dollars, there will be, through the year, the sum of 1,200,000 dollars, which cannot be considered as available.

To ensure the prompt discharge of all demands upon the treasury, and to place the public credit beyond the reach of accident, the sum of 1,000,000 ought to remain in the treasury. It is probable that, of the appropriations for 1821, nearly that amount will remain in the treasury, or in the hands of the treasurer, as agent, at the end of the year.—

But it is considered unsafe to trust to that contingency. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that provision be made for raising the



sum of 7,000,000 dollars, in aid of the funds which it is estimated will be received into the treasury during the year 1821. If the amount should be raised, the interest of the debt thus created will increase the public expenditure, and render the amount proposed to be raised indispensable.

I remain with respect, your most obedient servant,  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD.**

The hon. John W. Taylor,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 17.

The following exhibits the result of the late enumeration of the inhabitants of this county, Orange:

White Males.	
Under 10 years,	2919
From 10 to 16,	1409
16 26,	1818
26 45,	1335
45 and upwards,	1002
8,483	
White Females.	
Under 10 years,	2732
From 10 to 16,	1300
16 26,	1713
26 45,	1528
45 and upwards,	1021
8,294	
16,777	
Male slaves,	3057
Female slaves,	3096
6,153	
Free coloured males,	268
Free coloured females,	294
562	
23,492	
Engaged in agriculture,	7,335
in commerce,	43
in manufactures,	483
Foreigners not naturalized,	8

Wilmington, January 6.

We have received a communication from a gentleman of Brunswick county, stating, that on the 27th ult. the body of a man was discovered on Lilliput marsh. It appeared to have been dead about a week, and exhibited evident signs of having been murdered; the visage was extremely livid, the nose beat flat, and from the unevenness of the skull, it was supposed to have been fractured. A jury of inquest had been summoned, but we have not ascertained the result of the investigation. The corpse appeared to be that of a man about forty-five or fifty years old, the head bald, hair brown, interspersed with grey—it was clothed in a thick brown surtout, a sailor's blue jacket, blue striped pantaloons, black worsted stockings, and a white woolen shirt.

Recorder.

The painful duty again devolves on us of announcing the decease of a member of the national legislature. The hon. John Linn, a member of the house of representatives from the state of New-Jersey, died yesterday afternoon, aged about 57 years, after an illness of two weeks. He was a man of amiable character, and has left at home, where he was best known, as well as here, a large number of warm friends to lament his unexpected departure.

National Intelligencer, Jan. 6.

Died, in Trenton, on Friday evening the 5th inst. James Linn, esq. late secretary of state of the state of New-Jersey, and formerly a representative in congress.

It appears by the list of death during the year 1820, in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, that the whole number was exactly fifty-two, an average of exactly one in each week.

A bill has been passed by the legislature of Missouri, fixing the temporary seat of government at St. Charles, until the year 1826.

A bill has passed the legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of 10,000 dollars on the opening of lottery offices, and selling lottery tickets in any way, unless authorised by the state.

Governor Brown, of Ohio, states that the amount of grain annually raised in that state, is 45,000,000 bushels.

Mr. W. W. Woodward, an eminent bookseller in Philadelphia, contemplates republishing the exposition of the Old and New Testaments, by the late Matthew Henry, in six 4to

volumes, from the last London edition, edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes.

By the late treaty of cession with the Choctaws, negotiated by generals Jackson and Hinds, it is stipulated, that the boundaries therein established "shall remain without alteration until the period at which said nation shall become so civilized and enlightened, as to be made citizens of the United States; and congress shall lay off a limited parcel of land for the benefit of each family or individual in the nation." Fifty-four sections, of a mile square, are to be laid off and sold in the ceded territory, to raise a fund for the support of schools in the nation, three fourths to be expended on the east, and the other on the west side of the Mississippi. The agent is empowered to seize and confiscate all whiskey introduced into the nation without a permit; and a corps of light horse, consisting of ten men for each district, is to be supported by our government, at the rate of twenty dollars a man, to maintain good order, and oblige all men, both white and red, to pay their just debts.

The treasurer of the American Bible Society received in the month of December, 1820, \$5,295 10.

The issues from the depository, for the month of December, were—

Bibles, 1440  
Testaments, 717

Total, 2157—value \$1445 11.

Davie Bethune, esq. of New-York, has presented to the Biblical Library a Latin Bible, folio, printed at Venice, by Nicholas Jenson, in the year 1476, thirty six years after the invention of the art of printing.

American Flannel.—A piece of Flannel, manufactured in Connecticut, was last week sold at auction in New York, for one dollar and twelve and a half cents per yard.

"Amidst the wood, the leopard knows his kind,  
The tiger preys not on the tiger brood,  
Man only is the common foe of man."

A singular case is stated to have lately come before the legislature of Maryland. It was a bill reported on a petition of John J. Moore, of Harrison county, Ohio, now in confinement in Baltimore jail, at the suit of Thomas Emory, also of Harrison county, Ohio. The circumstances of the case are said to be as follows:—

"Some time past, Mr. Moore purchased goods of Mr. Emory, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, for which he gave eight notes of one thousand dollars each—of this amount five thousand dollars were paid. Mr. Emory was indebted to merchants in Baltimore for these very goods; and four months ago employed Mr. Moore to go to Baltimore to make arrangements there, so that he might have longer time to pay for them, and he was to pay Mr. Moore's expenses to and from Baltimore. In a few days after Mr. Moore's departure, Mr. Emory went and made oath that Moore had gone off with intent to defraud his creditors, and attached all his property in Moorfield, store, goods, lands and lots, a new frame house, beds, and every thing he had. Emory then sent on one of Moore's notes to a merchant in Baltimore, by post, for which he was arrested; and being a stranger, and not able to give security, he was put in jail at the request of Emory." It was proved that the petitioner had always supported an excellent character, and that he has a wife and family in Ohio. The bill for his relief was immediately passed by special orders, through all its stages, in both houses of the legislature.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Fredericksburg, (Vir.) Jan. 3.

On Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small cook shop occupied by a coloured man, at the western extremity of Commerce street, which, from its contiguity to the Theatre, was almost immediately communicated to that building, and both soon reduced to ashes. Fortunately the wind was light, and blew in the most favourable direction; to which circumstance, together with the active exertions of the Hope Fire Company, and the citizens generally, may be attributed the preservation of the stores and other houses situated on the north and east of the scene of conflagration. The Theatre was an old wooden building, and consequently not very valuable.

Savannah, (Geo.) Dec. 26.

Outrage.—On Sunday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock some villain or villains entered the office of police of this city, and after breaking open the

desks, wantonly and maliciously consigned to the flames, a number of papers belonging to the city, such as deeds, pay rolls, executions for taxes, &c. The blaze produced by consuming these papers, attracted the attention of some watchful citizens who repaired to the office for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of a fire at so late an hour. On their entering the front door of the exchange the depredators forced open, with some trifling noise, the office door to the south, jumped into the area below, and escaped, it is believed under the bluff. The attempt was so daring that a suspicion of the reality never presented itself, or every avenue of escape could have been blocked up.

Our city is overrun with depravity, and the most unremitting exertions of the police are required to protect us.

The Postmaster General issued some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Postmasters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof in any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively, uncalled for, or not taken up, by the person to whom it should be addressed, and to state whether the person refused to receive the paper or was dead, had removed, and, if so, where to. This order, we believe, has been generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but, having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised, in the course of the last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General, in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post office not long since, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately dismissed the offender from office. We deem it proper to mention the fact, for the information of publishers as well as postmasters, and as an assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster General.—*Nat. Int.*

## SEA SERPENT.

In behalf of the whole fraternity of editors, as well as ourselves, we beg leave to tender our gratitude to his high mightiness "the Old Sea-Serpent," for enabling us to present the following information to the public. This seasonable return of his royal snakeship "to these abodes," we cannot but regard as peculiarly fortunate. The great matrimonial quarrel in England having resulted in the triumph of the lady of the family, we were just casting about to see what else of equal importance might be seized hold of, to amuse, interest, and astonish the people.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Extract from the log-book of the schr. General Jackson, arrived at Boston from the Grand Banks, via Marblehead.

Dec. 10, 1820, lat. 51 20, long. 54 30, saw the Sea Serpent. About 11 P. M. it being calm, the watch on deck saw something in the water, making for the vessel, supposed to be porpoises, one of our people went on the bows with the harpoon to receive them. When within about 15 feet from the vessel, found it to be a snake—called the skipper up—by this time he had come so as to touch the vessel forward and lay himself along side, moving slowly, his head passed the stern and his tail under the bowsprit. Supposed him to be about 20 feet longer than the vessel, which is 80 tons burthen. A light breeze coming up left him astern—his head about 3 or 4 feet out of water. One of the people says—he appeared as I have seen him described in the papers.

## ALI PACHA.

The Venetian newspapers contain the following statement respecting Ali Pacha.

Venice, October 23.

"The Turkish troops who had attempted to storm Benat, are said to have been repulsed. Ali with 1500 men, whom he attaches to him by high pay, holds out in the great fort Trepeleni. The new Pacha, who has entered Joannina, has compelled almost all the inhabitants to leave the city, that he may have convenient quarters for his troops. Ali fires constantly from Trepeleni upon Joannina, two thirds of which are in ruins, partly in consequence of his firing, partly by the destruction of Ali's palaces, which he ordered to be set on fire before he left the place. It is supposed that he will rather destroy himself than surrender. Complete anarchy prevailed at Prevesa before the surrender, and the European Christians, who, after the departure of the English consul, were in danger of losing their property and their lives, owe their safety to the courage and firmness of the Austrian consul, Mr. Inchiostri, who interposed with extraordinary earnestness in their favour, not only with Ali Pacha, but after the surrender of

the place, with the Turkish commanders. It is observed that the English are favoured by the Turks above all other nations, so that their trade with the coasts is likely to increase considerably."

## EUROPE.

An intelligent gentleman, recently from the south of Europe, has handed us the following remarks on the present state of Italy, &c. the result of his own observation.

It is difficult to ascertain correctly the state of politics in a country where no one dares to speak of them, and nothing is seen in print but what the government orders to be put there; but the general opinion seemed to be, that an Italian war is likely to take place, and the favorite rumors of the day were, that the authority of the pope has dwindled into nothing, and his estates likely to fall a sacrifice to the constitutional system; to avoid which he is said to have applied for assistance from Austria. On the other hand the Neapolitans are said to have declared their intention of entering the states of the church and marching direct upon Rome, the moment an Austrian regiment enters the territory, and it is universally stated that the Neapolitans are arming, as it were en masse to repulse the invasion which to all appearance threatens them. The ambassador they sent to Vienna was stopped at Graz and finally sent back to Naples.

Austria is to have an army of 80,000 men; Prussia is said to be marching 60,000 into Italy; and Russia is expected to take part in the war, which, however, has not yet been declared.

The latest accounts from Naples state that all was quiet in Sicily, but the foreigners there look with apprehension on the present and future state of those countries, and scarcely consider property secure.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, dated at Coquimbo, the 29th of last August. The following is an extract:

"The grand Chilean expedition against Peru, under San Martin, commanding the land forces, and Cochrane the naval force, left this port on the 26th, having taken on board the remainder of the troops destined to act against Lima. I am rather doubtful of their success, as the royalists are strong in force, and have had plenty of time to discipline their troops. Cochrane has been acting the villain lately in this port—having taken some seamen from some American vessels here.—What course our captain will take in relation to the business is uncertain. We expect to double the cape about the month of January, and reach the United States by May. Our crew are in very good health; but are very anxious to return to the sweets of home."

N. Y. Evening Post.

## FROM LA GUAYRA.

Extract of a letter from La Guayra, to a respectable house in this city, dated November 17, 1820.

I wrote you some time ago of the brightest prospects of peace for this afflicted country, but I have now to inform you that there is not the least hope of any thing of the kind; my sanguine expectation in the above, was excited by what was circulated here as official documents—but I am now satisfied that it is preposterous

to attempt to obtain correct information here of the state of this war, as both parties make and mutilate documents to suit their own views, which they publish as official.

It was said in those documents, that Bolivar desired peace, even at the cost of the republic—it is now said that he demands guarantees for the country that he is already in possession of, and the surrender of other provinces, and then an armistice until the cortes can be heard from. But the royalists being in possession of all the most valuable part of the country, with armies in good discipline, it is well known will agree to nothing of the kind.

Whilst these negotiations were going on, Morillo put his army in motion against the main body of Bolivar's forces, it is therefore certain that an important battle has taken place before this, or that Bolivar is not sufficiently powerful to meet the enemy. It is no doubt known with you, that the operations of the patriots have all failed against the provinces of Carthage, Cora, and Maracaybo.

## Trick of the Spanish Mule Drivers.

(Related by an eye-witness.)

It is customary in Spain to guide the mules without reins, and merely by calling them.—The animal was called by its name, punctually follows the order of the driver. But it is a very peculiar circumstance, that they must always be yoked at the very same place to which they have been accustomed, otherwise they will not draw. After the battle of Cordova, several waggons were required to carry away the effects of king Joseph and Napoleon, from Madrid. While the waggons were loading, most of the drivers unyoked their mules, under pretence of feeding them, and then put them to again at an unaccustomed place. The animals refused to draw. The drivers at first seemed to give themselves all possible trouble to make them go on. The French who escorted the train, attempted to assist, and liberally dealt out their blows on all sides. The Spanish drivers, however, contrived to get out of the way, and the mules kept their place, in spite of all this beating. This occasioned a long delay, for the French sought in vain the cause of the obstinacy of the mules. At last, a part of the escort of the cavalry were obliged to dismount, and their horses were harnessed to the waggons. But, during this time, a part of the Spanish cavalry, whose approach appears to have been known to the drivers, had made a detour about Madrid, and captured almost all the baggage of king Joseph, who is said to have narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
January 10	44	50	50
11	40	46	47
12	35	45	47
13	40	49	54
14	55	59	61
15	42	47	51
16	80	81	81

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of **JOHN R. CUMMING & CO.** are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement; he alone being authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

James Allison,

For **John R. Cumming & Co.**

Jan. 15.

49—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends leaving the state in the fall, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and pay their accounts or notes, as he will not give any longer indulgence. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have a call from an officer, for the purpose of collecting said debts as soon as the law will admit of.

The subscriber has yet on hand a few goods, which will be disposed of at prime cost.

William Whitted, Jr.

Jan. 16.

49—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of **BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES**, late of Person county, deceased, at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for said county, December term, 1820, requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar to their future recovery.

William Hayes,

Executor.

Person county,

27th December, 1820.

49—

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,  
Virgil Delphini,  
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,  
Historie Sacre,  
Viris Romae,  
Mair's Introduction,  
Tytler's Elements of History,  
Goldsmith's History of England,  
Goldsmith's History of Rome,  
Goldsmith's History of Greece,  
Willett's Geography and Atlas,  
Murray's Grammar,  
Murray's Exercises,  
Webster's Spelling Book,  
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 29.



## THE CASE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

We find it entirely incompatible with the attention due to the concerns of our own country, to give place to all the details of the finale of the drama which has for several months past been in a course of performance in Great Britain. We have attempted to give below such an abstract of them as may afford an idea of the causes which produced the rejection of the bill of pains and penalties against the queen. Our extracts are of course from London papers, as we find their contents transferred to the columns of the eastern prints.

National Intelligencer.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### Trial of the Queen concluded.

November 4.

The earl of Liverpool, at the close of his speech, said, he trusted that every noble lord would vote on the present occasion, regardless of popular clamor out of doors, and regardless of those treasonable incendiaries who would seize this or any other occasion, to suit their own bad and evil designs. A spirit of that kind was now abroad, and he wished to God he could say the queen had kept herself perfectly clear from such a party and their opinions. Unfortunately, her answers to those addresses which were made to her, were of a character which must shock the mind of every man who wishes for the safety and domestic tranquility of his country.

Lord Arden wished from his heart the bill was withdrawn, and the sense of the house on the queen's case taken in some other way. As a peer, and from the duty he owed the king, he felt bound to vote against the bill.

Lord Falmouth said, if the guilt or innocence of the queen was the only question, his duty would be clear; but there were other considerations, which weighed most forcibly on his mind. If the bill could not be passed without the divorce clause, he should vote against the second reading.

The earl of Harrowby also declared that, if the divorce clause was persisted in, he must vote against the bill.

Lord Lauderdale said, he should certainly oppose the divorce clause in the committee.

Lord Ellenborough said, having concurred in the appointment of a secret committee, and for inquiry into the queen's conduct; having also voted for the first reading of the bill, he had now to declare his opinion, that it was inexpedient and detrimental to the public interest to proceed any farther. When he voted for the first reading, he expected the guilt of her majesty would have been proven in a manner the most clear and irresistible, and that when disclosures were made, they would create such a change in public opinion, that the house would have even been called on by the nation to pass the bill of pains and penalties. If his opinion were necessary, he would avow that he could not declare the queen innocent, and he was unwilling to pronounce her guilty; but there were many most material allegations not proved, and he was unwilling to vote for the measure if it rested at all upon suspicious testimony, and against which there existed a very strong and universal opinion.

Lord Ashburton said, he had not heard a syllable urged in defence of the bill which satisfied his mind of its justice or expediency. Be the evidence, however, what it might, supposing it to be all that the noble earl (Liverpool) had stated it to be, still he was convinced that there were reasons which should induce their lordships not to pass the bill. This was an *ex post facto* bill, and that alone, he humbly conceived, was of itself sufficient to cause it to be thrown out. It was dangerous, unprecedented, and unconstitutional.

The duke of Newcastle said, he had been unable to be present during the defence, but having read over that testimony, he thought the queen indisputably guilty of degradation and disgraceful adultery.

The marquis of Lansdown animatedly, amidst the cheers of the house, on this declaration of the duke of Newcastle, and asked if the course he pursued had in it anything like even-handed justice? Was the intelligence he had obtained any thing like sufficient to enable the juror, a fair and impartial verdict? Did such conduct become one of the judges on this great and solemn trial? This showed to what extremes the supporters of this measure were willing to go.

Monday, Nov. 6.

The lord chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at ten o'clock.

The duke of Northumberland said he considered the allegations contained in the preamble of the bill were satisfactory and substantially proved.

Lord Enniskillen considered the mass of evidence so contradictory, that he could not consent to convict any individual upon it.

Lord Caithorne was of opinion that very gross and degrading conduct had been proved against her majesty; but could not, upon the whole, consider the evidence satisfactory.

The marquis of Stafford said he must vote against the bill, as he deemed the evidence inconclusive.

Lord de Clifford spoke against the bill, and thought that in one stage or another the measure would be got rid of.

Lord Gosford said, that he had heard enough of evidence to place him under the painful necessity of saying guilty to the charges; but to pursue the measure would be, in his opinion, extremely inexpedient.

The duke of Athol, as an honest man, found himself bound to declare that the case was proved, and that he ought to support the bill.

The duke of Somerset declared that he should vote against the bill.

Lord Grenville expressed the great pain with which he was bound to state that he deemed the case to have been fully established.

At three o'clock, the call for the question became universal, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. When ministers came to vote a loud murmur was heard in the house.

At 25 minutes before 4 o'clock, the state of the votes was announced.  
For the second reading of the bill, 123  
Against it, 95

Majority in favour of the bill, 28  
The bill was accordingly read a second time.

The house then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Lord Dacre rose, and after some preliminary observations, presented a protest from the queen. [This protest was published in the Recorder of the 10th inst.]

The lord chancellor said, that in all matters of accusation the person placed in that situation had a right to be heard after the second reading of the bill, and this paper might be entered as the address of the individual sending it, but it could not be entered as a protest; in which opinion lord Liverpool concurred. The earl of Lauderdale protested against the members of the secret committee being considered as biased and incapacitated from exercising their privileges as peers of parliament.

The duke of Newcastle, lord Somers, the duke of Athol, and lord Sheffield, who had all been absent during part of the proceedings, and had given their votes against the queen, thought themselves justified in giving that vote.

The earl of Caernarvon thought that the investigation in which they had been recently engaged rendered it necessary, to attend to the whole proceedings, or else to decline giving a vote. If he had been on the secret committee he should have thought himself incapable of giving an impartial vote. These declarations which went to claim a right to condemn, without hearing the whole of the evidence, were calculated to induce their lordships to trample on the vital principles of justice. The laws of Britain required that no person should be found guilty except by oral evidence, but there were some amongst them who had condemned the queen without having heard the voice, or seen the face of a single witness, without having read or attended to a single word of her defence, and yet these noble lords declared that they would award the severest measure of punishment to her majesty. When this measure was brought forward, the earl of Liverpool had said that he trusted no noble lord would presume to give a vote who did not hear the whole of the evidence. The queen's protest said they had so presumed; and it was known that votes had been given by peers who were not only absent days, but weeks. He trusted there was nothing so informal in her protest or paper now presented to the house as to require its repetition. The contents of it, as far as regarded matter of fact, were strictly true; but he was sure that, if their lordships did not feel the force of them, the country would.

The earl of Liverpool then moved, "That the house do resolve itself into a committee on the bill, entitled 'An act to deprive her majesty,' &c."

Lord Darnley protested against every part of this unfortunate proceeding. As to the division that had yesterday been come to, an estimate might be found of its real character, when it was stated that ten junior barons had said "content," and eighteen senior barons had said "non content," and a large portion of the majority was composed of the accusers themselves.

The house then went into a committee.

After some verbal alterations had been made in the preamble of the bill,

The archbishop of York rose to oppose the divorce clause, as he deemed marriage a sacred ordinance of religion. He admitted that without such clause the bill could not be supported. As a legislator he must oppose the bill; though, if he were required to decide judicially, he must say, "guilty."

The bishop of Chester objected to the divorce clause, though he was satisfied that the charge had been proved.

The archbishop of Canterbury declared that divorce *ex vinculo matrimonii* was warranted by the word of God, and by our Saviour himself. He considered the case of adultery to have been established; and in that view he saw no objection, least of all on

the ground of religion, to the bill proceeding.

The bishop of Worcester argued against the clause, the bishops of Landaff and London in support of it; these prelates were opposed by the earls Lauderdale and Darnley.

Lord Donoughmore regretted that there had not been a concurrent feeling on the rev. bench on this subject. He thought this a state measure, which ought to pass entire, and that they should not reject the divorce any more than any other part of the bill.

Lord Liverpool stated that when there was no state necessary to demand a contrary proceeding, he thought the public voice ought to be attended to. On that principle he now acted, and as this clause was not called for by state necessity, he should vote against it.

Lord Duncan considered these proceedings as founded in a base conspiracy, and supported by perjured evidence, and that the queen was not guilty.

At four o'clock the house adjourned without coming to a division.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The house was called over as usual, and lord Beresford took the oaths and his seat.

Lords Holland, Minto, Darnley, and Bolinbroke, as well as the duke of Devonshire, being absent yesterday, applied for permission to add their names to the protest, the consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow.

The archbishop of Tuam observed that their lordships might find many texts in scripture which denounced severe punishments and Divine wrath upon the man who should put away his wife. The right rev. prelate then proceeded to argue strongly against the divorce clause, and to declare that if this clause was retained, he could not vote for the third reading of the bill.

The bishop of Peterborough proposed that a clause should be introduced which should go to deprive the queen of her civil rights, but to leave all her religious rights entire. Such a clause should have his support.

The bishop of Chester and lord Redesdale opposed the clause.

The lord chancellor said, his opinion was in favour of the clause; but, for the religious prejudices of others, he was content to give it up.

Lord Lansdown protested against the doctrine that there could be a woman existing in this country, the wife of the king, and yet not be the queen consort.

Lord Ellenborough could not agree to reject this clause, by doing so they would do no less than declare, that though the queen was too bad for the state, she was still good enough for the king. To pass such a bill would be a gross and seditious libel.

Lord King said there had been a great confusion of opinions upon this subject, there had been confusion amongst the ministers, confusion amongst the lawyers, and confusion amongst the prelates, (a laugh.) The scruples of the bishops no doubt arose from religious considerations, and it was to be regretted that amongst the fathers of the church of England there was not that conformity of opinion upon which the church so much prided itself. His lordship said his mind had been somewhat prejudiced against her majesty, as he feared their lordships were, by reports of conduct long since passed. At the period to which he alluded it was said that the queen had been guilty of the greatest indecencies, not with Bergami, but with other persons; that her majesty, at Blackheath, had been guilty of indecentum with lord Liverpool! (loud laughter.)—and that she had played at blind-man's buff with the chancellor of the exchequer! (continued laughter.) He, (lord King,) could not refer to the exact period at which those extraordinary and indecent proceedings took place.

The earl of Liverpool—"They never took place!" (Hear.)

Lord King—"I cannot, I assure your lordships, refer to the exact time, but it must have been, I think, when the noble earl was out of place, and looking for means to get into office, before the regency." (laughter.)

Earl of Liverpool—"Never, upon my honour!" (Hear, hear.)

Lord King said, it was then an instance to the noble earl, how much reliance was to be placed upon reports. (Much laughter.)

Earl Grey said, four of the bishops, it appeared, were on one side, and four on the other. For himself he had felt considerable difficulty in voting either for or against this clause; he had, therefore, formed the intention of giving no vote; but he now made up his mind to vote for retaining the clause, believing that it would place the house in such a situation that they might reject the bill altogether, and thus confer upon the country the greatest blessing it was in their power to confer. (Cheers.)

Lord Ellenborough said, that after all that had been said by his noble and learned friend who usually sat upon the woolsack, his objection to this bill, without the clause of divorce, remained undiminished. He entreated of their lordships to consider what they were in effect declaring to the country, by enacting that a person unfit for being the queen of this country must remain the wife of the king. It was, in fact, passing

a seditious libel against the king. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Somers and the earl of Limerick would vote for the divorce clause.

The earl of Essex was decidedly against the bill altogether. He considered it a measure arising out of a foul conspiracy. (Cheers.) He regretted much that her majesty's conduct, subsequent to 1817, had not been investigated. Such an investigation was due to her; and the omission only arose from her persecutors knowing that if they extended it over a period fresher in the recollection of those who could contradict them, their plot would be exploded. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt but hereafter the foul conspiracy would come to light. He felt himself bound in justice to this illustrious and persecuted princess to say, that, in the year 1819, he had the honor of waiting upon her at Lyons, where he had witnessed the conduct of Bergami, and he had remarked that it was most respectful, and that her conduct towards him was most dignified and proper. (Loud cheers.) He could not but wish, therefore, that the bill should go to its third reading with all its imperfections on its head. (Cheers.) These observations he had considered himself called on to make, in justice to the conviction of his own mind, feeling, as he did, the utmost abhorrence at the injustice of the preamble, and the cruelty of the enactments of this bill. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Anson and the earl of Caernarvon would support the divorce clause, in order to give the greatest possible chance of throwing out the bill.

The marquis of Buckingham, lord Ross, earl Manners, and lord Hampden, would support all the enactments of the bill, the facts alleged in which they considered as established.

Earl Darnley could not vote, directly or indirectly, for any part of this unprincipled, unjust, and cruel bill.

The committee then divided, when there appeared,  
Contents for retaining the clause, 129  
Non contents against it, 62

Majority for retaining the clause, 67

Strangers were not re-admitted, but we hear that lord King, alluding to her majesty's claim to the succession to the crown, moved that the following clause should form part of the bill: "And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in case the crown of these realms shall at any time descend to her said majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then, and in such case, this present Act, and all matters and things contained therein, shall become utterly void and of no effect, and the whole of the preamble thereof shall be deemed and taken to be false, calumnious and scandalous, upon the same evidence on which it hath now been held to be sufficiently proved." (Loud cheering, with some cries of order.)

Lord Colville (a Scotch peer) and lord Lauderdale, in great warmth, opposed the motion, which they considered as conveying a reflection upon those who supported the bill.

Lord King said that there could be nothing disorderly in imputing loyalty to the noble lords, as it was a necessary consequence of their regard for the first principles of the constitution, by which every monarch was deemed "most excellent," without any regard to his conduct or character; the moment the queen succeeded to the throne they must change their belief of her conduct.

The clause was negatived without a division, and the chairman was directed to report the bill. The house resumed, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

The verbal amendments agreed to in the committee upon the bill of pains and penalties were adopted.

The duke of Hamilton moved that the words "adulterous intercourse" should be omitted, which amendment was negatived.

The earl of Lauderdale moved to omit the words "for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad," because the allegation had not been proved by evidence; but he withdrew his amendment on an understanding that the earl of Liverpool would bring forward a proposition to that effect.

The earl of Caernarvon moved, that, after the words alluding to her royal highness's residence abroad, these words should be inserted—"that on her royal highness's return to this country 50,000*l.* of the public money had been offered to her, which offer had been acknowledged, in some degree, by both houses of parliament." This amendment was negatived.

Lord King moved, that the words previous to the words "great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom," in this clause should be omitted, and the following words substituted:—"And whereas certain commissioners were appointed to proceed to Milan, who, together with one Vincanti, have collected a mass of false and infamous evidence, which appears, during many days and weeks, to have been detailed at the bar of the house of peers, whereby"—then would follow the original words of the clause, "great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom."

(Laughter.) It appeared to him that the whole progress of this case demanded such a description, and if this amendment were acceded to he should move this further addition to the clause: "That the persons who acted as such commissioners at Milan, shall forfeit to hold, and forever after shall be disabled and rendered incapable of holding any place of profit or emolument under the crown." (Laughter.)

The question having been put, this amendment was also negatived without a division.

Lord Kenyon now took the liberty to move the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday. The noble lord, after adverting to the odious character of this measure, said, it was plainly set forth in the sermon of our Saviour, that "who-soever putteth away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery," and he did not think that any state expediency should abrogate the word of God. Could the house proceed to pass a bill of divorce against a wife who had been put away without a cause? He thought they could not, and he should move as an amendment to the bill, that the divorce clause should be wholly omitted. This amendment was put and negatived.

The house adjourned at a quarter before 12.

Fifty-third Day, Nov. 10.

The order of the day having been moved for, the third reading of the bill of pains and penalties—

Lord Morley said he had, from a conviction that the rumors spread abroad respecting the queen demanded investigation, voted for all the proceedings prior to the second reading. For that he had not voted, for reasons which must equally influence him on this occasion. In his conscientious feeling, the charges in the preamble were not substantiated; and no man ought to vote for such a bill but on the clearest evidence; for it could not be denied, that, if the provisions of the bill were not revolutionary, they were certainly of an anti-monarchical tendency.

The bishop of Chester condemned the language which he had heard used with regard to his majesty in the course of these proceedings. One noble lord (Grosvenor) had said, that, had he been archbishop, he would have thrown the prayer book in the king's face; and a counsel at their lordship's bar had presumed to liken the sovereign who now presided over this great nation, to the most abominable and atrocious tyrant of ancient history. (Hear, hear.) He would be bold say, that, in future times, the pages of our history which detailed the acts and conduct of George IV. would bear a comparison with those of the brightest periods of the reigns of the most eminent sovereigns which had preceded him. He felt it necessary now to state the reasons which would guide him in the future progress of this bill. He voted for the second reading of the bill, convinced of the moral and legal guilt of her majesty. He had opposed the divorce clause in the committee on religious scruples. He was thus placed in a singular situation. He could not oppose the third, upon the grounds which induced him to vote for the second reading. He could not support the third reading of the bill, which contained the divorce clause. When their lordships came to a decision, therefore, he should withdraw himself, and not vote at all.

Lord Grosvenor reminded the right rev. prelate that he had used the expressions alluded to in noticing a rumor that his majesty himself was the main cause of agitating this question, and he stated what he (Lord G.) would have felt it his duty to have done under such circumstances, had he been archbishop of Canterbury, or a minister of state; nor was he disposed to retract any thing he had said. Ministers had declared that they would not persist in this measure, unless it met with the general concurrence of the house. Was a majority of only 28 proof of such general concurrence?

Lord Erskine combated the arguments of the lord chancellor, and concluded with solemnly assuring the house that, if these were the last words he had to speak, he did not consider the evidence given at their lordship's bar as establishing a proof of her majesty's guilt.

The bishop of Gloucester said he should vote against the bill, on account of the divorce clause, which was inconsistent with the general tenor of the christian religion, and with the standing orders of the house, which were founded on the principles of impartial justice.

Lord Alvanly and lord Darnley would vote against the measure, not being supported by evidence.

Lord Ellenborough opposed it, because it did not contain the promised modifications; but observing, that, among the peculiarities of the case was this, that the strongest evidence of her majesty's guilt was to be derived from her own witnesses.

The house then divided; when there appeared for the third reading 108, against it 99, leaving a majority of 9 only in favor of the bill.

[Here followed the proceedings, of which we have already given an account, viz: the withdrawal of the bill, &c. and its virtual rejection by postponement.]